The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE favorite Clipper-ship CONTEST, A 1, 13 years, 1043 Tons register, well known in the trade for her RAPID PASSAGES, has EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

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Bombay, 23rd June 1863. Agents.

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For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & CO. Agents.

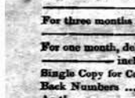
FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine new A 1 British Barque KENT, 396 tons register, Captain W. H. BISSET, will sail for Zanzibar, on or ABOUT THE 10TH JULY.

For Freight and Passage apply to Bombay, 2nd July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(With quick despatch.)



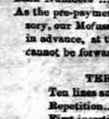
THE fine A 1 Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee SHORTLY.

For freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd July 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. B. RUSSCHER & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

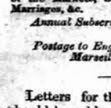
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned Consul for Austria and Prussia. A. C. GUMPERT.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain ADAMS, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIP "LEZARD"—Having been appointed Agents of the French Ship *Lezard*, from Bordeaux, by the Vice-Consul of France in this Port, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO that the Average Bond is lying at our Office ready for Signature.

The Cargo will at once be landed and warehoused at the Custom House at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co., Agents of the Ship *Lezard*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain DUNCAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBERT FRITH & Co., Agents for the Ship *Veteran*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain CARNAGHAN will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

Consignees having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

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TO LET.—DESIRABLE GODOWNS in Medow Street, Fort. Apply to JEEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

Notices.

MR. WILLIAM NIXON IS ADMITTED A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
Bombay, 1st July 1863. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, is ADMITTED A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM from this date.
1st July 1863. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAMS SEDGWICK is from and after this date authorised to sign and act for our Firm per procuration, and that former powers granted to Mr. ROBERT LOVE KING, to act as our attorney, are hereby revoked and cancelled.
Bombay, 1st July 1863. NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A SEA WALL to be built on the fore shore, Colaba, and to extend from the Jamsetjee Pier to the Victoria Bunder.

For full particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s premises in the Fort.

No Tenders will be received after 5 P. M. on the 10th proximo. JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited,)
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of Rupees 30) is now due on each Share in the above Company.

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1st July 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December 1862.

2nd.—To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors in pursuance of the power given by Clause 51 of the Deed of Copartnership, leaving it at their option to increase the number and of reducing the number required by Clause 52 of the Deed, to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.

3rd.—To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors, PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th June 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY, Hon. Secretary.
Byculla Club, 22nd June 1863.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the BOMBAY CLUB, will take place at 4 P.M., on MONDAY 13th July, at the Club-room.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 8th June 1863.

NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 20th May last, a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared on the current annual premiums of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 2½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent. LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

IN announcing the establishment of a Strangers' Friend Society for the relief of destitute Europeans in the island of Bombay, the Committee feel that it is unnecessary to recommend the institution to public support. The object of the Society is to relieve European Strangers in distress; to do so without regard to the country or creed of the stranger; and to do so effectually. To prevent imposition, and to afford room for active Christian benevolence, a system of visiting, it is thought, may be adopted with advantage; a system that has been found at home as efficient a guard as it is possible to devise, to secure such societies from being imposed upon by undeserving applicants.

It will be the aim of the Society, not to allow any deserving European stranger to wander houseless and destitute in the island. It is proposed to establish a temporary home for all such persons, and, upon failure to obtain employment for them, to provide for their passage from this country, either to the Colonies or to Europe.

The Society is established to go away with the opprobrium that now rests upon the European community in India, of allowing its deserving poor to depend upon casual alms. For its success, it is necessary that the community should co-operate with it, in two ways:

1. By refusing to give desultory alms, under any pretence whatever, to European. Applicants should simply be furnished with the Society's address, and told to apply thereto.
2. By supporting the Society in a large and liberal spirit.

The Committee does not venture to prescribe the scale on which subscriptions should be given, but as they will be in aid in commutation of the claims now almost daily preferred for relief, they should certainly be liberal. It will, in all probability, be found desirable to build a Strangers' Home on the island, and donations for that purpose will be gladly received.

R. KNIGHT, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th July 1863.

N. B.—Applicants for Relief are to be directed for the present to the *Times of India* Office.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B.

Vice-Patrons.

THE HON'BLE SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE.
H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B.

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OBJECTS.

THIS Society is established for the purpose of giving relief to deserving European strangers, in distress, in the Island of Bombay, in the form of relief for all such cases as at present within the compass of private European benevolence, if rightly directed and organized.

The Committee of the Society will enable it to ascertain the circumstances of each applicant; and it is proposed that it should report to Government all cases of more va-

[illegible] the Society, it is hoped that [illegible] monetary relief, and [illegible] the Society generally.

[illegible] supersede private efforts of [illegible], but it is believed that this [illegible] directed by ladies and gentle- [illegible] upon the books of the Society as "Friend Society," whom it will be [illegible] to solicit their personal enquiry [illegible] at themselves, in the neighbour-

OR IN AND OUT DOOR

The Rotatory Gammon	
„ Aunt Sally	
„ Bagatelle	
„ Russian Bear Hunt	
„ English Loto	
„ Taxpeta	
„ Red, White, and Blue	
„ Morelles, or Nine Men's Morris	
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„ Schimmal or Bell and Hammer	
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July 5	Godefroy	Houssoin	Bordeaux 23 Mar.
6	Orissa (s)	Parish	Calcutta 21 June, and Galle 1 July.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 6	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Sedasheghur.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Godefroy*, from Bordeaux.—Mr. Geozoelbon.
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, from Calcutta and Galle.—Captain Holdworth, Royal Artillery.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Edith Payne*, Whiteway, bound to Pernambuco.
Ship *Ellen Masters*, Glower, bound to Hoogkong.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Portilion*, for Batavia.
Ship *Dragoon*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 6TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—190 pieces E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Soondercass Morarjee; 140 bags Coffee, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 64 cwt. Ginger, 884 cwt., Soondercass Mooljee; 55 bales Wool, 145 cwt., Manockchund Hemraj; 98 pieces E. Teeth, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., Crustnajee Rungjee.

Bucephalus.—31 chests Green Stones, 52 cwt., Shaik Pollay Momud Moydeen and Co.; 225 packages Cloves, 2734 cwt., Ravagee Goovergur; 182 bags Gingillyseed, 2744 cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpali; 31 cases Aloes, 106 cwt., Herachund Virchund; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Babajee Gunputrao and Co.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—14 bales Wool, 42 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 110 bales Cotton, 357½ cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

British India.—190 bundles Hemp, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Eduljee Ardaseer and Co.; 180 bags Linseed, 283½ cwt.; 350 bags Rapeseed, 525 cwt., J. N. Wadia and Co.

Excellent.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nursy Jewraz.

Albion.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

John Lees.—10 bales Wool, 31 cwt., Lackumsy Bowjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambledass.

Dalkeith.—164 bales Hemp, 140 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bags Surseeseed, 180 cwt., Bulakeedass Manockchund.

Empire of Peace.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.; 125 bundles Gall, 62½ cwt., Shaik Poolay Momud Moydeen and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmerow Mullarrow.

Morning Light.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 102 packages Cloves, 124 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., Jairam Visram; 105 packages Munjeets, 130 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Leuchew.—862 bundles Surseeseed, 431 cwt., Wooka Ragowjee; 625 bales Cotton, 2,187½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Mossy.

Shard.—58 bales Orchillaweed, 199 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Jon Barreto and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 110 bags Linseed, 55 cwt.; 206 bags Khaseeseed, 133½ cwt., Tulsi Morar; 16 bales Rags, 15 cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Norah Greene.—30 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hirjee Jeejee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Margaret Blair.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Herachund Virjee.

Belle Isle.—260 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Petamber Rattonay; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.; 25 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Tricumdass Vurunjee.

Queen of the East.—83 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Doonjeey Tooleedass.

Zeboot.—600 bundles Surseeseed, 300 cwt.; 400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Bhara Topun.

Mary Stenhouse.—Loose Bones, 115 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Gangjee Madhowjee.

City of London.—152 bundles Surseeseed, 71 cwt.; 200 bundles Linseed, 179 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Dragoon.—270 bags Surseeseed, 405 cwt.; 320 bags Linseed, 496 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Africa.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Coongliall Doongersidass.

Douglas Castle.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.

Forgehall.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gocouldass Gullimjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Jeakia Ludha.

Lochnagh.—320 bales Cotton, 1,120 cwt., Gocouldass Lullubhai.

Normanby.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Jaynaron Hurjeewan.

Nerbudda.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Vundrawun Nemchund; 3154 bales Cotton, 1,104½ cwt., Poolchund Premchund; 275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Jugeevun Pranjeewan.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—120 bales Coir Yarn, 300 cwt., Lee and Brown.

THE

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

THE Acting Senior Magistrate of Police forwarded to Government on the 23rd February 1863 the Annual Police Return, showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1862. The resolution of Government recorded on the Returns is dated 27th May 1863, and published a month later. In this way the public is favored with Returns in which it is deeply interested after six months from the latest date to which they relate. Two months for drawing up the Returns is not an unreasonable length of time; nor is one month, perhaps, a very excessive length of time for them to be in the hands of the printer: but to record a short superficial Resolution on them requires as much time as the drawing up and the printing of them put together. We see no reason why the public should not have been put in possession of the Returns three months ago.

The Returns show, as Government observe, an increase in nearly every class of offences during the year under report. The total increase in offences was 1099, and in prisoners 2047. This increase includes all the worst offences—murder, rape, abduction, adultery, bigamy, assaulting police officers, breach of the peace, burglary, highway robbery, theft, embezzlement, cheating, forgery, gambling, drunkenness, found with implements of house-breaking at night, &c. &c. The increase in theft, drunkenness, gambling, embezzlement and cheating, and assaulting police officers, is very large. The Returns thus show a much worse state of crime in the year under report than in the previous year. No explanation is given of this in the letter of the Acting Senior Magistrate which accompanies the Returns. As we have no means in Bombay of ascertaining the increase in the population during the year, we cannot tell how far the increase in crime may be accounted for by the increase in population. Considering the greatness of the increase and the character of the offences in which it is greatest, we may assuredly conclude that the increase in population will not by any means account for the great increase in crime. We believe that a principal cause is to be found in the inefficiency of the native police. It may be urged in opposition to this that the number of apprehensions increased during the year under report, while the number of convictions was much less and the number of acquittals far greater. The native police make a show of activity, and are really over-officious, when there is little occasion for their interference, and many an innocent man suffers injustice and injury at their hands in this way; but it is a fact, which is observed and complained of by many, that the native police are very often not to the front, and indeed not to be found, when they are really required. We have no hesitation in saying that there are very few European inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay who have any real confidence in the native police; and as regards the native inhabitants, we do not believe that they have any confidence at all in them. It is in the European Constables only that the citizens of Bombay have any confidence. But for that very small fraction of the police force, it is frightful to think what the state of crime in this city would very soon be. As for any *civism* in the native police, there is not a particle of it. One does not require to go through the city more than one day, with his eyes open, in order to be convinced of this truth. The native police have no appearance of being where they are for no other purpose than to assist the people, nor do we ever see the native inhabitants ready to assist them. No one ever feels sure, when he sees a *melée* between the police and the people, no uncommon sight, which party is in the wrong. We believe that we thus express the sentiments of the community generally in regard to the character of the native police. Is there no remedy for this serious evil? We are confident that there is an effectual one, and that we have on previous occasions pointed it out. It is to be found in the employment of a much larger European element in the police force. This might be done by increasing the number of European Constables, and making their divisions or districts much smaller than they now are; or by employing Europeans more largely as subordinate officers of the police force. We believe that either of these two ways of increasing the European element in the police would prove effectual. As subordinate officers of police, the Europeans of the force would be more amongst the rank and file, and a good influence would thus be exercised over them. The Europeans of the force would also be more among the people, exercising a restraining influence over the *budmashes*, and inspiring the respectable citizens with confidence. How many crimes committed in this city go unpunished for the want of this confidence: they are not reported, because the people fear the criminals, and have no confidence in the police; or because the people see that the criminals whom they dread have no dread of the police and therefore suspect that there may be a good understanding betwen them. That something is required to inspire the *budmashes* of this city with a salutary dread of the police is rendered evident by these returns. The increase of crime is on the part of the natives. As compared with the preceding year, there is a decrease of 10 per cent. in the number of European prisoners in 1862; and it is well known that there was a great increase during that year in the number of unemployed Europeans in Bombay. The police has, necessarily, immense power, preventive, detective and custodial; it ought to be supported by the citizens and to have their confidence. Our native police has neither this support nor confidence, and really is not deserving of it. With a larger European element in the police, we are confident that the force would have this support, and this confidence and a decrease in crime would be the result.

THE case of the late Serjeant-Major Lilley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, has for sometime past excited a very painful feeling in England. Every explanation, official or demi-official, given to enquiries made on the subject, seemed only to give the whole affair an uglier look; every investigation made to ascertain the truth, in the face of much difficulty from official obstruction, seemed to show that the truth had never been told; the subject at last took hold of the public mind, a feeling of deep indignation was aroused every where, the facts of the case connected with Lilley's death, so far as they could be ascertained, were well ventilated in *Times*, and now we have a statement of them that will extend world-wide, in the recent interesting discussion which took place on the 5th ultimo in the House of Commons.

The effect of this discussion has been to make the matter worse, as regards the highest military authorities in this country, than we could previously have believed. The statement of the Marquis of Hartington, who did his best to make a case for the responsible authorities in India, so far as an honorable English gentleman holding office in a department interested in their defence could do, without sacrificing the paramount interests of truth, is in its simple narrative of the facts more damaging than anything said by speakers not only less favorably inclined, but eager to make out a case against them. Colonel Crawley took upon himself to hold an enquiry conducted in private, on the three Serjeants-Major, the result of which was, that Colonel Crawley placed them in arrest on a charge of conspiracy. This enquiry, Lord Hartington calls irregular, the Judge Advocate General considered it illegal. This was on the 26th April 1862, when Colonel Crawley also informed Major General Farrell of the charge on which he had arrested these officers and requested his instructions as to their trial, and as to placing them under close arrest.

On the 28th April, General Farrell wrote to Sir William Mansfield, referring to him the questions which had been asked of himself, but pending a reply he instructed Colonel Crawley that the arrest should be close. Sir William replied on the 6th May that there was not sufficient evidence to support a charge of conspiracy, but he at the same time expressed himself in very strong terms against Serjeant-Major Lilley, and ended by saying he should be dismissed, and that they (the Serjeants-Major) should be kept in *close arrest* until the end of the Court Martial. Now the opinion of the Judge Advocate General on these points is that the continued arrest as sanctioned by Major General Farrell and Sir William Mansfield was illegal, and that the reasons alleged in Sir William Mansfield's memorandum "were not valid." Well might Lord Hartington say, after the recital of all the circumstances connected with the case, "that in this matter some one was very much to blame." No doubt of it, every one connected with this unhappy business seems to have been to blame. Blame of a serious character applies to Sir William Mansfield, and Major General Farrell, but still, more to Colonel Crawley. "You cannot," says the *Times* in an excellent article on the subject given in another part of our paper, "wipe out this great crime as you would condone a card-table quarrel."

"You cannot maintain discipline in this or in any other army—and you ought not to be able to maintain discipline in this or any other army—if you proclaim that men may be thus persecuted to death without responsibility or punishment attaching to the perpetrators of the crime. No greatness of name, no length of services, ought in such a case as this to stand between the oppressor and the law. If you would have the soldier obey, you must make him feel that he is protected. Here is an unpunished crime of blood-guiltiness, and the men who have perpetrated this act must be put upon their justification before some unsuspected tribunal, or law and justice are nought to India."

The Government, however, have been driven to move in this matter by the rapidly rising tide of public indignation. A Court-Martial has been ordered to be held on Colonel Crawley, and it is to be hoped that the whole truth will at length be made known, and the ends of justice served by punishment being meted out wherever it is deserved.

THE following particulars relating to the capture of the infamous Nana may be relied on. On information being communicated to Major Davidson, Political Agent at Ajmere, by two Bombay detectives, arrangements were made by that officer in conjunction with the military authorities, which resulted in the capture of three persons in a temple near Ajmere. One of these persons was pointed out by the detectives as the Nana Dhondu Punt of Bithoor; the other as one of his near relatives, Naroo Punt Bhallubhut; and the third, a blind Brahmin, as an attendant on the Nana. All of these persons are now in close confinement under a European Guard in the Magazine at Ajmere. The prisoner supposed to be the Nana has been recognized by a warrant officer who was formerly at Meerut and who constantly saw the Nana there. The description of the prisoner corresponds in almost every particular with that given of him in the official descriptive rolls, excepting that his hair is gray. He has some marks,—one especially produced by a lancet—which leave little doubt of the identity of this arch rebel.

REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

(Translated for the Bombay Gazette from the Réunion Journal du Commerce.)

BY the Steamer *Mascareigne* which arrived at Tamatave from Saint Paul 28th May, we are surprised and grieved to learn that King Radama II., the young monarch whose reign dates no longer than a year past, had been assassinated in his palace with all his favorites to the number of thirty.

The benevolent dispositions of the new King towards Europeans, and the sympathy with ideas of civilization and progress which he manifested in the acts that have been accomplished since his accession, are unfortunately the causes which have led the old party in the state to commit this crime. The great African Island has thus been deprived of a sovereign animated by the best sentiments for the happiness of his people, and it is more than doubtful whether his wife, Rabodo, who has been proclaimed Queen of Madagascar, will be animated by the same desire, because she is attached to the old order of things, and is bound by an oath on acceding to the throne to be guided by the views of her council, composed of dignitaries of the old party, who had succeeded to power after having assasinated her husband.

This deplorable revolution is a great blow to the interests of France in Madagascar; but it is not to be supposed that the Imperial Government will not be moved with a lively indignation at a crime the evident end of which is to destroy all that had been covenanted between France and Radama II., under the high sanction of the Emperor, and that we will not suffer the humiliation of seeing the arrogant retrograde party in Madagascar repudiate with impunity a treaty of commerce and friendship made with a great and magnanimous nation as the Empire of France.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *4th July*, 4-16 A.M.

Steamer *United Service* passed by; destination unknown.

GALLE, *4th July*, 12-50 P.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for China.

GALLE, *4th July* 5-55 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for China.

MADRAS, *4th July*, 11 A.M.

Steamer *Penang* anchored from Calcutta.

LOCAL.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—An association of Europeans with this title has now been formed in Bombay, as would be seen by advertisements in yesterday's and to-day's papers. The object is to relieve destitute Europeans, of whom we have so many amongst us, on a system which may preclude imposture, and which will give the benevolence of the European community such a direction that honest poverty need not starve amongst us. Applicants for relief are to be directed for the present to the *Times of India* Office, but should they stray into that of the *Bombay Gazette*, they will not be turned away without a word which may do them good.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Readymoney, already known for so many works of charity, has come forward to aid this undertaking in a way which entitles him to the public thanks and calls upon us to designate his generosity as nothing less than princely. Mr. Cowasjee writes:—

MY DEAR MR. KNIGHT,—I have read with warm approval the prospectus of your Strangers' Friend Society, and I will myself undertake to build a suitable Home for the Society, if the cost should not exceed one Lac of Rupees, and the Government is willing to meet me half way in it.

If the cost should be less than 1,00,000 Rupees, so much the better. I am willing to subscribe one half the amount, so long as the call upon me does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.—Yours sincerely,

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

Bombay, 6th July 1863.

To ROBERT KNIGHT, Esquire.

THE Mails for Zanzibar per ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about 10th instant.

THE Mails for Moulmain per Barque *Impulse*, will be closed on or about 10th instant.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library, Rooms on Thursday, the 9th instant, at four P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Mr. Justice Warden, who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

Original Communication.

"Early Marriages of the Hindoos."—By Dr. George Bühler.

A NEW PLEADER.—We understand that Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, a qualified student of the Government Law Class, has tendered his resignation of his appointment as Translator and Interpreter to the High Court, with a view to practise as a Vakeel in the High Court and in the Small Cause and Police Courts. The resignation will be accepted on the first of August next, but His Lordship the Chief Justice has permitted Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas in the mean time to accept Vakeelatnamas from suitors of the High Court, Appellate Side.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant T. H. Trafford, of the sixth Battery, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, which melancholy event took place on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. The deceased officer arrived from Poona by the morning train on Sunday in a very bad state of health, having been suffering from liver complaint for some time. He was to proceed to Europe on medical certificate by the next mail. He was only twenty-four years of age. His remains were buried yesterday evening with military honors.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th July 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy and calm.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S.W.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 4th July 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	7,448,893
Other Deposits	"	15,723,144
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	445,214
Rest	"	460,338
	Rupees...	29,300,589

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	5,506,921
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	9,61,720
Bills discounted	"	7,755,699
Dead Stock	"	489,577
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	6,131,106
Cash Rupees	"	3,446,893
Cash and Currency Notes	"	5,008,673
	Rupees...	29,300,589

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

An increase in public Deposits of	Rs.	1,920,322
An increase in other Deposits of	"	1,382,336
An increase in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	"	1,252
A decrease in the Rest of	"	436,985
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	"	671,859
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	"	1,276
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	"	602,388
A decrease in Dead Stock of	"	60
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	"	766,790
An increase in Government Reserve of	"	1,920,322
An increase in cash and currency notes of	"	111,698

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 28th June 1863.

COACHING:

Number of Passengers, 59,948.				
Amount	Rs.	36,616	1	7
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	16,646	7	5
Total...	Rs.	53,262	9	0

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 45,877.				
Amount	Rs.	22,803	8	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	34,047	2	5
Total...	Rs.	56,853	10	8

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Jankee. It appeared from the evidence of a policeman named Makund Wagowjee, that yesterday morning at about seven o'clock, while he was doing duty on the Esplanade, he observed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of a well at the entrance of the Marine Battalion Lane on the Esplanade. The body was taken out by the policeman and another sepoy named Narayen. At about nine o'clock the body was recognized by one Vishram Shumbu, the husband of the deceased. From the evidence of Vishram it appeared that the deceased had been insane for the last six months; she was missed at nine o'clock on the night of Saturday last.

VERDICT.—"That the deceased, who had been for some time insane, was found drowned in a well."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another Inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Wagia Dowlutia a buggywalla. From the evidence of a police naigue by name Mothee Goonajee, it appeared that on the night of the fifth instant, at about ten o'clock, while he was going his rounds in the Fort, he saw the buggy No. 486 standing on one side of the High Court. He called out for the buggywalla to enquire why he had stopped the buggy on the road. No reply being given, he went near the buggy when something touched his knee. He then felt what it was, and found it to be the head of the deceased. Policeman found his legs underneath the buggy. The mouth of the deceased strongly smelt of liquor. His head was reclined back on one of the steps of the buggy. He appeared to be dead. Witness called the European Constable, Mr. Butters, who examined the body. The body had all the appearance of having fallen out of the buggy.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died in consequence of having fallen out of a buggy, which he had been driving, while under the influence of drink."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—6TH JULY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STABBING.—A Hindoo, aged about twenty-four years, was placed at the bar, charged with causing grievous hurt to Chandrabhaga, woman, (now in Hospital.)

Mr. Thomas Mills, European Constable, on being sworn, stated,—I confronted the prisoner with a woman named Chandrabhaga this morning at one o'clock in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The woman's throat had been recently cut. She could not speak, but she indicated by signs that the prisoner was the person who had cut her throat.

His Worship remanded the prisoner to Jail, and adjourned the case for further enquiry.

TORTURING A HORSE.—A hack buggy driver was placed at the bar, charged with torturing his horse. The evidence was clear and the charge against the defendant, was proved. His Worship fined him in the sum of five rupees.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—An European, by name Duncan Hough, was charged with being drunk and with disorderly behaviour. On the charge being proved against the man, His Worship fined him one rupee.

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Alexander Fredrick, seaman of the British ship *Lochnagar*, was placed at the bar of the Police, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. John Deal, master of the ship, that the prisoner was an articled seaman on board the ship. He refused to do duty on Saturday last. He was drunk. He had been in the habit of drinking every day since he signed articles.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and after the expiration of that period to be sent on board.

DITTO.—Henry Fitzgerald, Edward Hazel, and seven other persons, seamen of the British ship *Lochnagar*, were placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared that the prisoners were articled seamen on board the ship. On Saturday last, at about six P.M., the prisoners discontinued from working on decks, and said they would not work after six P.M. Hazel, prisoner No. 2, was insolent; Fitzgerald and Hazel used threatening language towards the Captain. On the voyage Fitzgerald used very indecent language.

The evidence was materially corroborated by the Chief Mate.

His Worship sentenced the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and to forfeit two days' pay. The remaining seven prisoners were sentenced to forfeit two days' pay each, and to be sent on board.

PERJURY.—Mr. Tyabjee, Solicitor, yesterday applied to His Worship to grant summonses against five persons, by name Naroo Jairam, Moteechund Lallbhoy, Gocul Mohunjee, Ragowjee Cullian, and Lalljee Pancharia, for giving false evidence in a case which was tried in the High Court, on the day last, before His Lordship Sir Joseph Arnould. The Magistrate granted the application.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal, this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

27 Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara.
35 Moorarjee Cursondass *vs.* Withuldass Govердhundass.
95 Hajee Abdoola Guffur bin Mahomed Husson Dawood *vs.* Abdoola Rahim *alias* Bala Miya Mahomed Hussain Dawoodjee.
120 Nenbai widow *vs.* Ramjee Jetha.
121 Jumnabai widow *vs.* Bhunsallee Chuttoorbhooj Sunkerdass.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 6th July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

First Day, Monday, 6th July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at eleven o'clock A. M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, Esq.,—*Foreman.*
W. T. Stevens, Esq.; E. Walker, Esq.; R. N. Wyllie, Esq.; R. Latham, Esq.; G. Steel, Esq.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq.; J. P. Leith, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; J. L. Scott, Esq.; J. A. Ryland, Esq.; N. Spencer, Esq.; W. Cooper, Esq.; J. P. Cornforth, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Sorabjee Pestonjee, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Jehangirjee, Esq.; Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Esq.; Hurrichund Hurishunkerjee, Esq.; Venayek Pandoorungjee, Esq.; and Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, Esq.

The Grand Jury having elected their foreman, and having been administered the usual oaths, His Lordship delivered charge to them to the following effect:—

His LORDSHIP said the Grand Jury were probably aware that the present calendar of prisoners was a very heavy one. He might say it was the heaviest calendar that has been known in Bombay, but he had no accurate data to state it as a fact. However, he had called for an enquiry as to the number of cases in the corresponding period of last year, the result of which was that there was a large increase this year. In the second sessions of last year, there were forty-five cases and sixty-five prisoners in the calendar, while on the present occasion, the number of cases was fifty-six and that of the prisoners no less than eighty-one. Whether this increase in crime was owing to the operation of the Indian Penal Code, His Lordship was unable to say; but looking to the depositions and the nature of offences, it appeared there were no cases in the calendar, with the exception of one or two, which could not have come under the former law. It showed either that the crime had increased, or that there was more active detection of crime, but not that it was owing to the operation of the Indian Penal Code. Referring to the returns of the House of Correction, His Lordship said he found that four native prisoners had escaped, and had not as yet been recaptured. It was very much to be regretted that prisoners after having been tried and convicted, should have been thus allowed to escape. His Lordship believed that measures would soon be taken to provide against the evil, but until they were carried out, such accidents, under the present state of the prison, cannot be avoided. Alluding to the cases in the calendar which were to be brought before the Grand Jury, His Lordship said they had been all investigated by magistrates—gentlemen thoroughly competent to deal with them, and the Grand Jury would, therefore, have little doubt that the parties charged should be placed upon their trial. His Lordship had much confidence in the intelligence and experience of the Grand Jury, but he wished to remind them that their province was not to decide whether the parties charged were guilty or innocent, but whether there was such a case upon the evidence that they should be put upon their trial. There were some cases in the calendar upon which His Lordship thought it his duty to offer observations, and he proceeded to notice them briefly. The first of these was that of prisoner John Johnson who was charged with murder on the high seas. This case would be tried independently of the jurisdiction which this Court possessed as an Admiralty Court. It might be tried under the Merchant Shipping Act, wherein it is provided that where any British subject or not a British subject, is charged with any crime in a *British Ship*, and is found in Her Majesty's dominions, the Court shall have power to try the case as if it had occurred within the limits of its jurisdiction. The present case did not come under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, but under the Act empowering the Court to try it, and under the Act consolidating the former Acts by which all indictable offences within the Admiralty jurisdiction are deemed as committed within the land in England; and this case must be looked upon as committed within the land in India. The facts of the case are these:—Prisoner Johnson was a seaman on board the ship *Dalkeith* on her voyage from *Liverpool* to Bombay. On the morning of the 5th March last, the Captain was called on the deck by the mate, in consequence of the weather becoming rough. All hands were set to work the sails, and the Captain appeared to be displeased with the manner in which the work was done. The watch were called out on the poop, and prisoner being one of them came on the poop. The Captain used some language calling prisoner an old pirate, and saying that he would jump down his throat. Immediately afterwards, the persons present observed a scuffle between the Captain and Johnson. The second mate called out to Johnson to release the Captain, and laid hold of him to take him away from the Captain. The Captain then called out that Johnson had a knife, and the second mate saw a knife in Johnson's hand; it was the same knife which he had seen in Johnson's hand before, and which Johnson was in the habit of wearing about his person, a circumstance, which His Lordship observed, was in favour of the prisoner. This knife was afterwards searched for, but was not found. The chief mate asked Johnson to produce it, and he produced not the one seen by the second mate, but an old rusty knife which was hung round his neck. When the Captain was taken up from the deck, he appeared to have received a wound in the neck, from which he suffered for a time and died about eight o'clock in the evening. These were the facts, said His Lordship, and the Grand Jury would have to say whether such a case was made out against prisoner as to put him on trial for murder or for manslaughter. There were these circumstances that the knife appeared to be a sharp and dangerous instrument, and which prisoner was in the habit of wearing about his person, and that the Captain was struggling and had caught prisoner by the throat. The question would be whether the prisoner entered into the scuffle with the intention of using the knife; and if so, then the Grand Jury would have to find a true bill for murder. But if it appeared that prisoner did not enter into the scuffle with the intention of using the knife, but that he used it in the heat of passion, and in consequence of provocation received in the course of the scuffle, then the Jury would be justified in returning a bill for manslaughter. This was the law of England bearing upon the case, and similar was the law in

his not proceeding against him for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment.

41. Succaram Mattarjee and Mattarjee Soobanjee.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 16th day of June 1863, the said Succaram Mattarjee for theft, and the said Mattarjee Soobanjee for dishonestly receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen.

42. Hossun Khan Mohamed Ally Khan, Kollen Abas, Sadjee Dwarka, and Abdoolla Esoof.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 16th day of June 1863, for theft.

43. Luckmichund Nuthoo.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 22nd day of June 1863, for theft.

44. Baloo Peerjee.—Committed by H. E. Locke, on the 23rd day of June 1863, for theft.

45. Jetta Jadwjee.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 25th day of June 1863, for offering a gift to a police havildar in order to induce the said police havildar to screen one Khemjee Kurrumchund who was then charged with the crime of murder.

46. Purdoonjee Kutlonjee.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 29th day of June 1863, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

47. Bulwuntrow Mulhar.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 30th day of June 1863, for forgery.

48. Dawoodkhan Cauderkhan and Jeykisson Hurdeo. —The said Dawoodkhan Cauderkhan committed, and the said Jeykisson Hurdeo held to bail, by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 1st day of July 1863, the said Dawoodkhan Cauderkhan for cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property and for perjury, and the said Jeykisson Hurdeo for abetment of cheating and for perjury.

49. Bhyee Sudoba and Govind Amrootrow.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 2nd day of July 1863, for house-breaking by night, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

50. Saya Muckajee.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 29th day of June 1863, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Ashunna Lingoo.

51. Veerchund Nanchund.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 4th day of July 1863, for forgery.

52. Tutub Abba.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 3rd day of July 1863, for theft in a building used for the custody of property.

53. Mottichund Waljee, Canjee Oomersey, Ramjee Meadjee, and Canjee Dolla.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 4th day of July 1863, for abetment by conspiracy.

54. Purushram Nuseebsing, Shunker Sewpursad, and Cunayalall Dansaw.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 4th day of July 1863, for theft.

55. Balloo Bapoo.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 4th day of July 1863, for adultery.

56. Lewis George Paes, John Xavier Pinto, and Damjee Goverdhun.—The said Lewis George Paes and John Xavier Pinto committed, and the said Damjee Goverdhun held to bail, by H. E. Locke, Esq., on the 4th day of July 1863: the said Lewis George Paes for theft, and the said John Xavier Pinto for abetment, and the said Damjee Goverdhun for theft and dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 6th July 1863.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re Peckeer Mahomed and Shaik Mahomed.

THESE insolvents, father and son, were opposed by Dada bin Shaik Esso, who said that a fraud had been committed upon him by the insolvents. He was a creditor for two hundred and fifty rupees, and the property of the insolvents, consisting of gold ornaments and household furniture, had been put down in their schedule far below their real value.

Hajee Adum, a teacher, said that he knew the insolvents to be possessed of ornaments which he had seen with them three or four months ago, at the time the first insolvent's son was married. The jewels were worn by Shaik Mahomed's wife. The gold was stated to weigh ten or fifteen tolas, or about one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees, and the silver anklets were estimated at forty rupees, besides which there was the whole of the furniture.

His Lordship said this was estimated at forty rupees in the schedule.

Witness stated that the value of the furniture of the insolvents alone was worth at least one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees.

Hajee Meer, Moola, said the insolvents were related to him, and swore they had property worth two hundred or two hundred and fifty rupees. His cousin was married to the young insolvent. The father was at liberty to take the ornaments if he liked, although they would be her own if she had given them before her marriage. This witness said he did not entertain any enmity towards the insolvents. It was not true that he did, or that the second insolvent's wife had been affianced to him, before her marriage.

The opposing creditor said he had lent the insolvents this sum to pay the son's marriage expenses. The first insolvent was a very old friend of his, whom he had known for twenty-five or thirty years. He promised he would sell the ornaments and pay his friend back a few days after the marriage.

The insolvents said there was only one gold ornament which was entered in the shedule as having realized sixty rupees.

His Lordship said he did not believe the insolvents story; it was a mere trick to prevent the creditor from bringing an action to recover his money. The Petition was therefore dismissed.

In re Nathoo Jaichund and Chuggon Kasojee.

THESE insolvents were opposed by two creditors who deposed that they had received monies since their insolvency which they had not accounted for. The insolvent had been engaged, it was alleged, in shipping sailors, for a ship lately purchased in the firm of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the money they had received for this did not appear in their accounts. There was another charge against them for retaining certain gold ornaments, which they held in mortgage, and although they had been paid the mortgage on them, they had failed to deliver the articles.

His Lordship remarked upon the suspicious nature of certain entries which were alleged to have been made in February last, but which had every appearance of having been recently written. The amount shown in the balance sheet, as of jewels sold were declared, by the second opposing creditor, not to be his. The insolvents it appeared had kept back the jewels which made the Schedule a false one. The Petition was therefore dismissed.

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO JUNE 10.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 8.

POLAND.

THE Earl of Ellenborough inquired as to the present state of the negotiations with respect to Poland, and proceeded to urge that, while negotiations were going on, the revolt which the Emperor of Russia had ordered to be put down in ten days had reached to the height of a frightful war. This was the result of the treaty. A departure from the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna by the Emperor of Russia—stipulations which had been more favourable to Russia on account of the paramount influence she had then obtained in Europe than were consistent with the rights of the Poles. He urged with great energy the cause of Poland, and pressed the enforcement of the treaty obligations of Russia in respect to that country, involving the establishment of a Kingdom of Poland, under the sovereignty of one of the Imperial family.

Earl Russell declined to enter into the details of the negotiation. The Russian Government, in reply to the notes of the three Powers, had stated that they offered no suggestion, and pointed out no course of action. On this the English and French Governments had determined on making a suggestion, which had been communicated to the Austrian Government on Saturday, and no reply could yet have been received, and he could therefore add nothing to this statement. As regarded the restoration of Poland, the difficulties were such in 1815 as to have baffled the efforts of England. It would perhaps, be not easy to establish an armistice, but it was desirable to make some effort to put an end to the war of extermination which was going on in Poland, until which event diplomacy was helpless to effect any thing. As England was a party to the Treaty of Vienna, she was bound to make such propositions in this matter as were consistent with the terms of that treaty, which did not include the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. All that could be done was to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of other Powers towards the best settlement of the Polish question which they could devise. He therefore trusted that her Majesty's Government would not be pressed on this matter until the result of the steps they had taken was known.

The Duke of Rutland objected to the strong language applied by the Earl of Ellenborough to the Emperor of Russia, who was sincerely desirous of giving liberal institutions to the Poles, but he could not carry out that intention while that people were in insurrection.

Lord Brougham, judging from the previous benevolent character of the Emperor of Russia, considered it was unfair to impute the conscription to him, although he ought to have repudiated that act instantly. He trusted it might be possible to give a constitution to Poland, and he hoped if a constitution were offered, that the Poles would not hesitate to accept it.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe hoped that the Poles would not accept a constitution without guarantees from Russia. He doubted, however, whether there could be any security for peace unless Poland were made independent.

Lord Denman having made a few remarks, Earl Grey thought that if we did not mean to interfere with arms, diplomacy on our part would only aggravate the evils we sought to remedy.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 4.

LIEUTENANT TINLING.

COLONEL DUNNE asked the Secretary in the Admiralty whether, consequent upon the communication made by him to the House on the 1st of June, respecting Captain Dew's report of the death of Lieutenant Tinling, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, under the walls of Shon-hing, it was the intention of the Admiralty to call upon the admiral commanding in the China seas for a special report of the circumstances which led Captain Dew and Lieutenant Tinling to be employed in the active naval service then going on, and by whose authority they were engaged in the affair; whether Captain Dew was held responsible for the 8-inch howitzer, lent by General Staveley to aid in the siege of Shon-hing, and generally to report what foundation there was for the statements in the Shanghai newspapers that the payment of the crews employed in the service referred to was objected to by the admiral of the station.

and that after the repulse of the second assault at Shonhing Captain Dew visited Shanghai to obtain supplies of siege ammunition, and by his agency induced a body of European adventurers of all nations to proceed to Shon-hing as military volunteers. He observed that the statements embraced in the question were not his own, but had appeared in a Shanghai newspaper. Admiral G. Paget could assure the hon. and gallant gentleman that he should be very happy to give him any information that lay in his power with regard to the matters in question. The Government expected to receive a full report from the Commander-in-Chief on the Chinese station—Admiral Ruper—in reference to the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant Tinling, who was a young and meritorious officer. He might add that the Admiralty had no knowledge of an 8-inch howitzer, or any other gun, having been lent to a Chinese force. He might, moreover, state that he had, with the view of giving the hon. and gallant gentleman every information he could on the subject, applied to the War-office, and that he had been informed by them that they had received no communication whatsoever, either official or private, to the effect that a gun had been lent to a Chinese force. It was not, he might further observe, the intention of the Admiralty to give any orders at present on the subject.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.

EARL JERMYN asked the Secretary of State for India when the details of the amalgamation of the medical service of the late East India Company with that of the royal service were to be published; what was the reason of the delay; and whether any fresh proposals had been originated, and if so, of what nature.

Sir C. Wood said the proposal on the subject had been sent to the War-office some time ago, and that no answer had yet been received from them with respect to it.

THE ATTACK ON TRINGANU.

SIR J. HAY said he should ask the House to consider the deplorable case of the attack on Tringanu on the 26th June. He trusted that long before that time the Secretary of State would be able to attend to his duties in Parliament. [Sir Charles Wood was absent, owing to temporary indisposition.]

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

Mr. D. FORTESCUE, [June 5] who had given notice of his intention to call attention to the circumstances attending the death, after four weeks' imprisonment, of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, of the 6th Dragoons, at Mhow, in India, on the 25th of May, 1862, and to the imprisonment at the same time, for a still longer period, of Troop Sergeant-Majors Duval and Wakefield, of the same regiment, without either of the three having been brought to trial, or any formal charge having been preferred against them, said he desired, in the first instance, to disclaim any desire to attack the noble lord the Secretary of State for War (Earl de Grey and Ripon), for whose ability and character he had the highest respect. He felt convinced that if the disposal of this matter had rested with that noble lord, and if his hands had not been tied to some extent by the action taken by the military authorities in India, he would not have lost a single day in taking care that full justice was done to the parties concerned. About two years ago the command of the 6th Dragoons was transferred from Colonel Shute, who now commanded the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, who exchanged from the 15th Hussars. It was not long before a change appeared in the good feeling which had existed between the lieutenant-colonel, and the officers under his command. Dissensions, into the origin of which it was unnecessary to enter, arose, and Captain Smales, paymaster of the regiment, wrote a letter to the commanding officer, containing charges of such a nature as hardly left Colonel Crawley any option between admitting the truth of these charges, involving his own unfitness to hold the command, or, on the other hand, bringing the officer to a court-martial for making false and malicious charges against him. Colonel Crawley adopted the former alternative, and a court-martial was appointed to try the case. One of the principal features of the charge made against Colonel Crawley was his absence from the monthly parades of the regiment. Among the most important of Captain Smales's witnesses were the non-commissioned officers, because, from their peculiar position, it was almost absolutely impossible for them to make any mistake as to the identity of the officer in command of the parade. Accordingly, three of those non-commissioned officers, Regimental Sergeant Major Lilley, and Troop Sergeant-Majors Duval and Wakefield, were regularly subpœnaed by the accused to prove the presence or the absence of the colonel. Before, however, they had an opportunity of giving their evidence, they were sent for by the commanding officer, not to the orderly-room of the regiment, which would have been the proper place, but to his private house, and there subjected to an examination of the most stringent kind, from which the adjutant of the regiment was excluded, and the only persons allowed to be present were witnesses for the prosecution and friends of the commanding officer. From that examination those three non-commissioned officers were marched off and ordered into close arrest, the particulars placed upon them. When any charge is brought against an officer, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, he is placed either in ordinary arrest, that is, confined within the barracks or cantonments, or—what is very rare, and resorted to only in cases of a very grave or criminal nature—in close arrest, which involves confinement to his own quarters. To this latter sort of confinement were these men subjected on a charge of conspiracy, which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, in a memorandum lately issued, stated there was not a shadow of evidence brought forward to sustain. (Hear, hear.) What did the 99th Article of War say with respect to confinement. It said:—"When any soldier or officer commits an offence deserving of punishment, he may be put under arrest or confinement, until released by lawful authority, and no officer or soldier shall continue in such arrest or confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can conveniently be held." (Hear, hear.) And the 79th article said:—"Whoever shall unnecessarily detain any prisoner in confinement without bringing him to trial shall, if an officer, be liable to be cashiered, or to suffer such other punishment as, by the judgment of a general court-martial, may be awarded." (Hear, hear, cries of "Hear, hear.") But these men were kept in confinement, not for eight days, but for several weeks; one was liberated only by death, and when the order for release came for the other two, it found one of them a raving lunatic, and he was conveyed to the hospital suffering from brain fever. After four weeks' inprisonment Sergeant-Major Lilley was taken ill, and he died within a few hours. No inquest or examination of inquiry which would be there equivalent to an inquest, was held, but a *post-mortem* examination was made by the regimental surgeon, who certified that the cause of death was apoplexy, brought on by his sedentary life and the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. The place where Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined was a single room in a bomb-proof building formerly used as cavalry stables, and although the punkah since been pulled down as unfit for the occupation of troops, it was impossible that the roof of this building could get cool, the amount of heat collected in the day could not be carried off by night. In a room then, more like an oven than a human habitation was Sergeant-Major Lilley imprisoned, and this room was shared by his wife, who was confined to her bed by diarhœa attending the last stage of consumption. She only survived her husband two or three weeks. The colonel on receiving the report of sergeant-major with injunctions to keep him constantly in sight, and not to allow him to receive any communications from without. In consequence of a serjeant's wife having attempted to communicate with the sick woman, Colonel Crawley, incredible as it might appear, ordered the sentry to be stationed inside the room, and there in the presence of strange men, renewed from day to day and posted three feet from her bed, all the functions of nature had to be performed by this dying woman. Colonel Crawley pleaded ignorance of those circumstances, professed to be shocked when he heard of them, and attempted to throw the blame of the indecent and inhuman proceeding upon the adjutant who received the orders. But there were witnesses to prove that it was distinctly brought under his notice that Lilley was a married man, and also that his wife was ill, and that the colonel cruelly answered he did not care—married or single, officer or soldier, the duty should be done. Those facts were not imaginary, he had drawn them from documents placed in the hands of the Military authorities, and he might almost say he knew every word he uttered might be fully proved from the evidence of witnesses now within that House. An attempt had been made to prove that the death of Lilley resulted from excessive drink, and a native butler's bill was brought forward to show that a large quantity of drink was supplied to him. That assertion had been adopted by Sir H. Rose, who gave it general currency in his remarks upon the court-martial which were read at the head of the regiment. But it turned out the spirits had been consumed not by the sergeant-major, but by his sick wife, who was entirely kept alive for some weeks by taking, under medical advice, large doses of wine and spirits. The evidence of the sentries and of the medical officer proved exclusively that neither during his lifetime nor after his death were there the slightest signs of excess on Lilley's part. And his Royal Highness had endorsed that statement, and vindicated Lilley's memory. (Hear, hear.) He would not dwell upon the character of the deceased, or the esteem in which he was held in the regiment, nor on the testimony borne to his character by the two commanding officers under whom Lilley had previously served. For redress and reparation it was unhappily too late. Lilley was dead, his wife was dead, his children were dead. But if too late for reparation, it was not too late for punishment. (Loud cheers.) Such punishment he trusted that House would force upon the authorities. (Renewed cheers.) The death of Lilley had excited a very painful feeling in India; the matter had been taken up by the press, and it became clear that it could not be escaped in that country. It was at last brought under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, who, in his memorandum, while censuring Colonel Crawley, had, with the most inc mprehensible leniency, left him in a position for which he showed himself so manifestly unfit. (Hear, hear.) Let the House mark the varying measure of justice dealt out according to the rank of the offender. Captain Smales, for telling a letter which was considered insubordinate, was brought to a court-martial, tried, and cashiered; while the commanding officer, acting with the greatest injustice and oppression, was visited with no severer punishment than a simple reprimand. But he could not believe that in the face of such facts as had been brought forward, this inadequate leniency would be persisted in. He hoped Colonel Crawley would not be left in command, as he had shown he had the will, to inflict tyranny and persecution on those beneath him. (Hear, hear.) Before he sat down there were two objections he wished to meet. He hoped it would not be said that he was attacking an absent man who had no opportunity of defending himself. The charges against Colonel Crawley were made in documents which were in the possession of the War-office, and having for months been the property of the public papers were widely circulated and widely believed. It was from no wish to blacken his character that he brought the facts before the House. He had no knowledge of him, he did not even know of his existence, until he saw him named in connection with these transactions, and it was the natural feeling which such transactions had aroused in his mind that had determined him to bring forward the case. (Hear, hear.) The other objection which might be urged was, that it was not the province of that House to interfere with the ordinary administration of justice which should rest with the usual tribunals. In that, as a general rule, he entirely concurred; but if the House, as a general rule, was bound to abstain from interference with the ordinary course of justice, it was not only warranted but imperatively called upon to interfere where justice had been gone, and redress sought in vain from the ordinary tribunals. A final appeal was, therefore, now made to that public opinion, of which the House was the highest representative, and it was the full belief that this appeal would not be made in vain that had induced him to bring this matter before the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Conningham said the memorandum which had been issued by the Horse Guards had completely altered the aspect of the case. The Horse Guards, by condoning the conduct of Colonel Crawley in this occasion, had made itself responsible for his conduct; and he sincerely hoped and trusted that the weight of public indignation and the reprobation of this House would be expressed in clear and measured terms with reference to the proceedings of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in this matter. His Royal Highness, after reciting the facts of the case, said he had but one course to pursue. And what was that course? Why, he continued in the command of that distinguished regiment an officer who was a disgrace to it. The hon. member then read extracts from the memorandum, and said the Commander-in-Chief who was capable of acting in such a way was not fit to command the British army. Anything could sap the discipline and destroy the high spirit of the British soldier, it would be that such conduct as that was sanctioned by the House. He therefore trusted when the noble lord replied to the question, that he would not confine his reply merely to the conduct of Colonel Crawley, but that he would, if he could, justify the acts of the Commander-in-Chief, who had by this memorandum made himself personally responsible for the acts of Colonel Crawley.

The Marquis of Hartington said that, with reference to the unfortunate occurrences which took place last year in India, and to which the attention of the House had been called, it was not necessary that he should go back to the history of the 6th Dragoons further than to the court-martial which sat in April last in Calcutta on Captain Smales paymaster of the regiment. Very shortly after the commencement of the proceedings of that court-martial the president was informed that the proceedings had been furnished by some person who had been present, and had been read by the sergeant-majors in the house of one of them previous to their examination. Colonel Crawley expressed the strong evident that such a course set at nought all the regulations for the conduct of the court, and the president, while he did not attach blame to any one for what had taken place, strongly denounced the practice, and forbade any person connected in any way with the court-martial to make public the proceedings until they were officially closed. On the 26th of April, acting on information given him, Col. Crawley ordered Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Duval and Wakefield before him and in presence of some of the officers of the regiment they were called in to be examined. That examination was an irregular one, and the sergeant-majors were not warned that what they stated might be used as evidence against themselves. However, as the result of this examination, Colonel Crawley placed the three sergeant-majors under arrest on the charge of conspiracy. That was not, as had been said by the hon. member, close arrest; they were simply placed under ordinary arrest. At the same time Colonel Crawley informed Major-General Farrell of the charge on which he had arrested these officers, and requested his instructions as to their trial, and instructions as to placing them under close arrest. On the 28th of April General Farrell wrote to Sir W. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the district, and referred the question which had been asked of him by Colonel Crawley for his decision. At the same time he informed Colonel Crawley of the reference which he had made, and with regard to the application as to placing the sergeant-majors under close arrest, he added that Colonel Crawley had been verbally instructed that, pending the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, the arrest should be close. On May 6, Sir W. Mansfield wrote that having examined the evidence which had been sent to him by General Farrell, which consisted of Colonel Crawley's letter, the testimony of the sergeant-major who had informed on his comrades, and the examination of the sergeant-majors, in his opinion the evidence would not support the charge for conspiracy, his opinion to that effect being principally based on the fact, that the sergeant-majors had not been warned as to the use that would be made of what they might say in evidence. He went on however, to say that their conduct had been most improper, but that whether Sergeant-Major Lilley and the other sergeant-majors had acted in the spirit of hostility to Colonel Crawley or from other motives, Sergeant-Major Lilley had grossly derogated for his duty by participating in what had taken place, and in allowing such conversations to occur, and bringing them to the notice of his commanding officer. Sir William Mansfield said that under such circumstances Sergeant-Major Lilley was totally unqualified to occupy his position as sergeant-major, and should be dismissed; and he concluded by stating that he wished the Sergeant Major should be kept in close arrest until the end of the court-martial upon Paymaster Smales. Shortly afterwards at the beginning of May, the court-martial was adjourned on account of the illness of Captain Smales and some other causes. The court-martial was not concluded the sergeant-majors were still kept under close arrest. On the 24th of May Sergeant-Major Lilley was reported to be sick, and on the following day he died. On the 2nd of June Sir William Mansfield wrote to General Farrel that he had heard through the public newspaper that the confinement of the sergeant-majors had been not only close, but in an absolutely cruel nature, and that during that confinement Sergeant Major Lilley had died. He said that when he issued his directions of the 6th May, he was under the impression that the court-martial would be concluded as at once liberated. He said, also, that on the adjournment of the court-martial, the general commanding the division—Major-General Penny—would have acted on his own responsibility and released the sergeant-majors; or, if he did not deem that within his power, he should have made another reference to him by telegraph, and have obtained their enlargement. Sir W. Mansfield enclosed in that letter a memorandum which he directed to be read to the troops at Mhow, stating his extreme regret than the unfortunate circumstances should have occurred, and explaining the reasons which had induced him to order the sergeant-majors to be continued under close arrest. Those reasons were:—First, that from the evidence produced before him those sergeant-majors had narrowly escaped—if they had indeed escaped—the commission of a most serious crime, and that it was necessary in his judgment to keep them from the temptation which, if set at liberty, they would have been under of repeating that crime. (Hear, hear.) Secondly that in his opinion it was necessary that they should be confined in close arrest in order to prevent parties concerned in the court-martial from tampering with them, and concocting the evidence which they were to give. His third reason was that it was necessary that the charge which had been brought against Colonel Crawley should not be condoned by the release of the prisoners until it clearly appeared during the progress of the court-martial whether any further evidence could be produced upon which they could be tried. These, then, were the chief facts connected with this most unfortunate case, and which were substantiated and contained in the documents before the Horse Guards and the War-office. Upon them the opinion of the learned Judge-Advocate had been taken. It would not be in accordance with precedent for that opinion to be laid on the table of the House, but there was no objection to his stating its substance. Having had these documents before him, the learned Judge-Advocate had given it as his opinion, first, that Colonel Crawley had not sufficient grounds on which the charge of conspiracy brought by that officer against the sergeant-majors could be established, (Hear, hear.) Secondly, he was of opinion that the continued arrest as sanctioned by Major-General Farrell and Sir W. Mansfield was illegal under the articles and the sections of the Mutiny Act which had been read—(hear, hear)—and that the reason alleged in Sir W. Mansfield's memorandum were not valid. (Hear.) It would be obvious from that statement that in this matter some one had been very much to blame. (Hear, hear.) But it was necessary to inquire how the responsibility for what had occurred was distributed among the officers concerned. Colonel Crawley, it was perfectly clear, thought that he had evidence to prove a charge of conspiracy against the sergeant-majors. He placed them under arrest simple ordinary arrest, and he immediately informed the general commanding the division of the the offence of which they were accused, requesting that officer's instructions with regard to that charge, and asking his sanction before taking the step of placing them under total or close arrest. Major-General Farrell appeared to have been wrong, in the first instance, in ordering that they should be placed under close arrest. He was probably wrong also in not at once perceiving that there were not sufficient grounds for the charge of conspiracy, and in referring the matter at all to Sir Wm. Mansfield. Still more, however, was he wrong in obeying the letter and not the spirit of the instructions which he received from Sir W. Mansfield. Those instructions were that the sergeant-majors should be kept under arrest till the conclusion of the court-martial, Sir W. Mansfield considering, and fairly considering, that when an entirely unforeseen occurrence, such as the indefinite adjournment of the case, took place, Major-General Farrell ought to have taken that circumstance into consideration and either have acted on his own responsibility, or at any rate made another reference to him. Then Sir W. Mansfield seemed to have been wrong in the legal view he took of the evidence submitted to him. He was wrong in stating that, though the charge of conspiracy could not be supported, yet that in the interest of discipline it was expedient that the sergeant-majors should be continued under arrest. Sir W. Mansfield appeared to have acted under the impression that in ordering that continued arrest he was doing something in the nature of a reward—that he was, in fact, only doing what a police magistrate did when he remanded a prisoner in order that further evidence should be produced against him. In that impression Sir Wm. Mansfield was quite wrong—(hear, hear)—and that seemed to be the extent of his error. Such being the manner in which these officers divided the blame and responsibility to which they had rendered themselves liable, the next consideration was, what could possibly be done by the home authorities in this matter. If Colonel Crawley was covered, as in the opinion of the Government he was, by the command of his superior officer, it was quite evident that he did not render himself liable to be tried, and that it would be perfectly useless to attempt to try him by court-martial, for his act was sanctioned by his superiors. Major-General Farrell also appeared to be covered technically in what he had done by the authority of his superior officer. But the conduct of these officers and the illegality of the course which they pursued was a subject which it would be perfectly in the power of the Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, to point out to them and bring under the notice of the army in such terms of reprimand and reprehension as might seem to be advisable. But what he wished to point out was, that it was incumbent on his Royal Highness to act with the greatest care and caution when he was dealing with so distinguished an officer as Sir Wm. Mansfield. There were few officers in the army who had more distinguished themselves or done better service to their country than Sir William Mansfield. (Hear, hear.) If he was right in the view which he had tried to place before the House, it would be evident to all that Sir William Mansfield acted under a misapprehension, and that he was in no way mixed up with the miserable squabbles and petty jealousies which had distracted the 6th Dragoons. It must be evident that, though wrong, Sir William Mansfield acted for what he supposed to be the best interests of the discipline of the army. Under these circumstances it was the duty of his Royal Highness to deal not only with care and caution, but also with the greatest moderation and leniency. As it appeared that the continuance and especially the close confinement, of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his comrades was clearly illegal, as it also appeared that the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley was probably caused by his confinement, and as a claim had been made by his surviving relatives who were persons in poor circumstances, having been entirely supported by him, it seemed to the Government to be right that some reparation should be made to them for the loss they had sustained. (Ironical cheers.) The Government had therefore determined, with the sanction of that House, to make such a grant to the relatives of Sergeant-Major Lilley as would be about equal in amount to the pension to which the widows would have been entitled had he received his discharge at the time of his death. (Hear, and cheers.) These were the main facts in this case, and upon them it appeared that no further light could be thrown. There were, however, certain collateral circumstances, with respect to which it was necessary that further inquiry should be made. So far as he had yet gone, his statement, as the House would have perceived, had entirely coincided with that of the hon. member for Andover; but there was a marked discrepancy between the statements of Colonel Crawley, as made in his address to the court-martial, and the allegations of Lieut. Fitzsimon, the adjutant of the regiment, whose declaration had very recently been brought before the Secretary of State. Lieut. Fitzsimon entirely denied the allegation of Colonel Crawley that it was he, the adjutant, and not Colonel Crawley himself, who ordered the arrest to be made, and by whom the confinement of Sergeant Major Lilley and his wife was rendered so offensive. That was a point which bore strongly on the character and moral guilt of Colonel Crawley; but whilst Colonel Crawley affirmed one thing, Lieutenant Fitzsimon, affirmed exactly the reverse, it was obviously impossible for any one at home to come to any decision on the matter until it had been thoroughly investigated on the spot. It was necessary that the conduct of Colonel Crawley with respect to these charges, and also the circumstances which accompanied the withdrawal of the letter from Lieut. Fitzsimon, in which he contradicted the statement which Colonel Crawley should be made the subject of an investigation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CONINGHAM.—What about the memorandum?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the memorandum published by his Royal Highness condemned in strong terms the conduct of Colonel Crawley, chiefly with reference to the internal discipline of the regiment, but at the date of its publication his Royal Highness was not in possession of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of all the facts as they now appeared before the House. It was evident, if the facts were as he had stated them, that Colonel Crawley, though there might be great moral guilt resting upon him, could not be punished except on that collateral point which he had said was the subject of an investigation. It would have been a great deal more satisfactory to himself, and doubtless to the House likewise, if he could have come down on night and handed over to them a victim who should atone for the wrongs and sufferings of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his comrades. Although he could not produce a victim to the House, his consolation was that he had told them without any reserve the facts of this most painful case; and he was sure that, on reflection, the House would agree with him that not even the horror which such a tragedy inspired, or not even the disgust which was caused by a contemplation of such mismanagement and such scandal as had been revealed in the case of the 6th Dragoons, would justify the Commander-in-Chief or the Secretary of the State in departing one hair's breadth from the strict rules and principles of justice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY thought that sufficient evidence had been laid before the House to warrant the conclusion that a gross injustice had been perpetrated. He did not participate in the warmth of the hon. member for Brighton, who had expressed his honest indignation in terms his great astonishment that the Commander-in-Chief—knowing and reprobating the circumstances of this deplorable case—should allow Colonel Crawley to remain one day at the head of his regiment; but he was satisfied that it such an outrage as that which Sergeant-Major Lilley had been subjected were to be committed among civilians, no mere rank would save the guilty party from an immediate judicial inquiry. (Hear.) He was not satisfactory to be told that Colonel Crawley was continued in command of his regiment simply because he enjoyed the confidence of his superior officer. Why, according to the statement of the noble marquis, that superior officer was himself implicated in the affair; and it must never be admitted that the rank of Sir William Mansfield or General Farrell should be accepted as a set-off to the offence perpetrated at Mhow. The whole matter must be further inquired into, for he was persuaded that the people of England would not be satisfied with the apologetic statement of the noble marquis. Something more must be done; and he trusted the Government would give a direct assurance that those guilty of so flagrant a crime—not to speak of the indecency with which poor Mrs. Lilley was treated—would be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) The answer of the noble lord was not, in his opinion, sufficient, and nothing less than an immediate inquiry and a reparation as full even as that of Colonel Crawley during the inquiry, would satisfy the just indignation of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel BARTTELOT thought that the speech of the noble lord would be read in India with some displeasure, or at any rate with great regret, by all the officers composing the Indian army, because the noble lord had endeavoured to shift the blame from one to another. He had left it upon nobody, but had implicated those general officer in India who had distinguished themselves on all occasions, and who, he had hoped, would have received from the noble lord complete exoneration in this matter. He had hoped also that the noble lord would have been able completely to exonerate Colonel Crawley. ("Oh, oh.") He was not acquainted with this officer, and only defended him as he would defend any other absent gentleman who was unjustly attacked. Many one sided statements had been made in this country; but he believed that Colonel Crawley was both anxious and willing to meet this charge in every particular. From a sense of duty towards officers higher in command than himself Colonel Crawley had refrained from answering the statement which had appeared in the papers. With regard to the conduct of the noble lord, every speaker had now denounced him; and it was a distant country, and there were many circumstances attending the court-martial which we had not been able to arrive at. These sergeant-majors were certainly believed to be guilty by Colonel Crawley and General Farrell, and when the evidence and the charge preferred were forwarded to Sir W. Mansfield, though this officer thought the evidence insufficient to prove the charge against him, he still said that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, these men were to be kept in closer arrest until the termination of the court-martial. If this were so, surely Colonel Crawley had some reason for what he did, and neither he nor any other officer ought to be hastily judged. It should be remembered that men in the army were under a different rule from civilians, and that they had not the same ready methods of redress which civilians enjoyed. A man who was serving his country abroad ought not therefore to be assailed in his absence, unless sufficient reasons for so doing existed. (Hear, hear.) On previous occasions Colonel Crawley had shown great kindness towards the regimental sergeant-major. He (Colonel Bartlelot) was not going to blacken the memory of the sergeant-major. All he wished was to show that Colonel Crawley was not answerable for the death of the sergeant-major. The fact was that circumstances had conduced to his death which no one could control. He was a large man; it was, as they all knew, a very hot climate, and apoplexy was fatal at very short notice. The day before this death Colonel Crawley had asked General Farrell whether the close arrest might not be changed to ordinary arrest, and that request was granted; so that at the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death he was in ordinary arrest. With regard to the adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon, it did not appear from the remarks of Sir Hugh Rose upon the court-martial that this officer stood very high in his opinion, for he said that the evidence of the adjutant was evasive and unsatisfactory, and showed his entire unfitness for the post. The Commander-in-Chief in India was not likely to be prejudiced or to have any bias upon such a matter. General Farrell, who was now in this country, in a letter which he held in his hand, said, &c.

[illegible] will perhaps that another officer has appeared in the House of this morning, that Captain Crealock, who was [illegible] before the court-martial, and [illegible] gross misrepresentation of the truth has been made in regard to Lieutenant Fitzsimon. The case is as follows:—Lieutenant Fitzsimon wrote, commenting as I conceived, in a disrespectful manner on Sir Hugh Rose's order, and this letter I advised him privately at my office in Mhow, to withdraw. He said he would do so on my order. "No, no," I said, "you can send it on if you like. If you wish to withdraw it, it must be your own act and deed;" and as his own act and deed he did withdraw it. If I recollect right, my assistant-adjutant-general, Major Champion, and my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Gayer, were present. With reference to Colonel Crawley's dropping the charge of conspiracy against Sergeants Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval, he had nothing to do with it. I, as general commanding the division, received orders from the Commander-in-Chief directing them to be forgiven, and a warning order to be read out to all the non-commissioned officers assembled for the purpose. This order I duly read, and Sergeants Wakefield and Duval were released accordingly. Sergeant Duval had been in hospital for a short time with fever, which was very prevalent in the regiment at the time—nothing more. A summary of evidence was sent in by Colonel Crawley to me against the sergeants which summary I forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, and it was his order that no prosecution against them should take place and that they should be forgiven."

This showed that Colonel Crawley was not to blame, and he was sure that the sense of justice entertained by Englishmen would lead them to feel that this was not a case to be decided in any hurry or upon any one-sided view. The sick wife of Sergeant-Major Lilley died, and he was sure that no one deplored her loss and that of the sergeant-major more than Colonel Crawley must have done. But Colonel Crawley's wife was now in this country, and anonymous letters had been sent to her declaring that on her husband's arrival in this country a charge of manslaughter would be preferred against him. Every one must deprecate such conduct as this. It had been said that Colonel Crawley ought to be removed from the command of his regiment; but was it probable that if he were unfit for the command he would be retained in it by the Commander-in-Chief in India? This was *prima facie* evidence that he was not guilty; and, in his opinion, he was rightly and justly retained in the position he now occupied. In conclusion, he would appeal to the House and to the country, not for the sake of doing what was alleged to be an act of justice to a man who had died in the service to do an act of injustice towards a man who was still serving his country to the best of his ability.

Mr. Serjeant Pigott was surprised that the hon. and gallant officer should have charged the noble lord with not having done his duty towards these officers, for he certainly thought, after hearing the circumstances of the case, that the noble lord had dealt very tenderly with them, because, though to some extent blame was cast on each of them, they were all acquitted by the noble lord of any share in the blame. The hon. and gallant member had told the House that Colonel Crawley was not to blame, but he wished the hon. and gallant gentleman had gone one step further, and informed the House, if Colonel Crawley was not to blame, who was? (Hear,) The undertaking by the Government to make a little compensation by a sum of money to the family of Segreant-Major Lilley had very little to do with the great question under consideration. (Hear, hear.) It was of the last importance that those in command, having liberty and life at their disposal, should use their

carelessness which authorizes cruelty. This will not do. Putting all feeling of right and wrong on one side, you cannot wipe out this great crime as you would condemn a card-table quarrel. You cannot maintain discipline in this or in any other army—and you ought not to be able to maintain discipline in this or any other army—if you proclaim that men may be thus persecuted to death without responsibility or punishment attaching to the perpetrators of the crime. No greatness of name, no length of services, ought in such a case as this to stand between the oppressor and the law. If you would have the soldier obey, you must make him feel that he is protected. Here is an unpunished crime of blood-guiltiness, and the men who have perpetrated this act must be put upon their justification before some unaspected tribunal, or law and justice are nought to India.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, June 10.)

It has been decided that Lieutenant-Colonel George Brydges Rodney shall succeed Colonel Travers, C. B., as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Forces. The post of aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen, placed at the disposal of the Duke of Somerset by the promotion of Major-General Thomas Holloway, C. B., has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Netterville Lowder, who commanded the battalion of Marines during the recent expedition to Mexico.

The public will have taken so much interest in Captain Cowper Coles' cupola ships, and who had fondly hoped that the summer would not have passed away without seeing the *Royal Sovereign* afloat, are doomed to be disappointed, unless greater vigor than is now displayed is brought to bear on the works connected with the ship. September is now named as the month (the equinoctial period) when this important experimental vessel is to be floated out of dock.

The navy (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) is already under lasting obligations to Sir John Hay, and, while he is permitted to hold a seat in Parliament, the service may congratulate itself upon having a firm and powerful friend. Sir John has now introduced into the House of Commons a bill for facilitating the distribution of prize-money, bounties, and other such moneys to the navy. It appears that the present mode of dealing with naval prize-money has failed to afford satisfaction to those chiefly interested; and it is now proposed by the bill in question that every man-of-war shall select through the captain or commanding officer its own agent and that the utmost despatch shall be used in realizing the value of prizes, the amount to be paid into the Bank of England. The agent is to receive 2½ per cent. commission; and no one else, under a penalty for each act of one hundred pounds, is to claim any share in such commission. The Lords of the Admiralty for the time being are to be authorized to distribute all prize-money. It is provided that, when any dispute arises between the captors, the money is to be invested in the purchase of consols, or in any other duly recognized security of Great Britain and Ireland. It would seem that naval men are desirous that greater expedition than was used in the doling out of the China prize-money should be promoted, and that such a scandal as that of the Kertch affair should not be allowed to occur. Therefore, Sir John Hay's bill will satisfy them, and no great inconvenience be caused thereby, we shall be glad to see it pass through the Legislature.

The agitation amongst the volunteers, with reference to those provisions of the Bill now before Parliament, giving commanding officers the power to dismiss officers as well as men, is exciting great attention throughout the force, and a large number of petitions against it have been presented.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND SCHOLASTIC INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, June 10.)

The Duke of Newcastle has appointed the Rev. Dr. Trower, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, to the vacant see of Gibraltar, upon the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Trower is of the University of Oxford, where he took a second class in classics and a first class in mathematics, and was elected Fellow of Oriel.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Canonries*—Rev. W. Bruce, rector of St. Nicholas, vicar of [illegible]st. Lythan's, to be canon residentiary of Li[illegible]adiff; Rev. R. J. Meade, vicar of Castle Ca[illegible], to be a canon residentiary in the Cathedr[illegible] Church of Wells. *Rectories*—Rev. W [illegible]. Freer, to Seckington, Warwickshire; Rev. J. T. Lawton, jun., to Elmswell, Suffolk; Rev. D. Wauchope, to Church Lawford, Warwickshire; Rev. A. R. Webster, to St. John's Ikets-hall, Suffolk. *Vicarage*—Rev. E. Symons, to Ringmer, Sussex. *Perpetual Curacy*—Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, to Ryde, I. W. *Chaplaincies*—Rev. J. A. Dolan, curate of St. James's, Paddington, to the chaplaincy of the Gambia settlement; Rev. J. R. Woodford, vicar of Kemsford, to be chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.

Two important and valuable offices in the Church have become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., at Canterbury, on the 3rd inst. Dr. Russell took first-class honours at Christ Church, Oxford, and became head master of the Charterhouse School, where he secured the canonry of Canterbury. He retired from the Charter House, and held the rich living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for above thirty years with the canonry, till his death.

It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the coming Oxford Commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however, been withdrawn, on account of the determined opposition offered in the Hebdomadal Board by Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mansel, and others. Their ground for opposition was, it is said, the heretical and immoral character of Mr. Kingsley's works, more especially of *Hypatia*.

The annual gathering of the charity school children took place in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 4th instant. The spectacle was a most pleasing one. There was full choral service, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York.

In the general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland the other day, on receiving the report on Popery which expressed some lament at its increase in Scotland, Dr. Candlish took notice of what he called the Popish inscription on the "cairn" erected near Balmoral to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The inscription was taken from the Wisdom of Solomon, chap. iv. verses 13, 14 — "He, being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time. For his soul pleased the Lord; therefore hasted He to take him away from among the wicked." The purpose of this inscription, Dr. Candlish said, was to put the Apocrypha on a level with the Bible. "There is not one single reference in that passage to a blessed immortality." Scotland was "insulted" by having this "wretched scrap of the Apocrypha,"—this "offence to the Bible," —"in the flaming fore front" of this monument, and the doctor wishes to memorialize for its removal.

BENGAL.

The ship *Anna Heien*, just arrived from sea and entered at the Customs is, *mutato nomine*, the *Emily St. Pierre* which was rendered so famous about a year ago by having been captured by an American man-of-war of the Federal navy, and placed in charge of a prize crew commanded by Lieutenant Stone, who were surprised and overpowered by the gallant Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who, as will be remembered, sailed the ship in safety to Liverpool where he was duly honoured and feted. The *Anna Heien* is now under a different commander, and belongs to British owners, which we believe was not the case when she was captured by the Federals, although she was sailed under English colors, which, however, did not deceive the Federal Captain, or save her from the consequences of attempting to run the blockade of Charleston.—*Hurkaru, June 24.*

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF ARABIC.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1846, dated Fort William, the 16th April 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 943, dated the 15th Ultimo, enclosing a proposal from Captain Lee that the Head Master of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrussa should be allowed to give instruction to a small class of under graduate Students who have joined the Arabic Department, and desire to prosecute English studies up to the standard of the East Examination in arts.

2. In reply the Lieutenant Governor desires me to say that he is decidedly of opinion that the Students of the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrussa ought to have the means of acquiring a knowledge of English at least up to the standard of the first examination in arts, simultaneously with the Arabic. A knowledge of Arabic is taught in the Madrussa, and of the subjects taught there through the medium of Arabic is now of little practical use to Mahomedan Students, unless they combine with it a knowledge of English.

3. His Honor attaches the utmost importance to the study of Arabic in Bengal, both on account of its intrinsic value as a classical language and of the literature by which it is enriched, and because of the estimation in which it is held by the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty. No Mahomedan is reckoned a scholar by his countrymen and fellow resignionists unless he possesses a critical knowledge of the Arabic language, and a tolerable acquaintance with its literature. A knowledge of English by no means makes up for the want of this essential requirement, and His Honour need not say of English as a language how imperfect a substitute it is as a means of mental training for Arabic or any other classical language.

4. Now if Arabic continue to be entirely separated from English so that every young man must practically choose one language and forego the other there can be no doubt, since English, under the British Government has be some a practical necessity, that the study of Arabic will soon be entirely neglected in Bengal and the language forgotten. There may be some the Lieutenant Governor believes, who desire to see this come to pass, but in His Honor's opinion it would be a very grievous misfortune. So far from desiring that Arabic should be neglected it is his earnest wish to see both it and Sanscrit taught in our Colleges as a regular part of the literature course, though of a more enlightened system than that in which Arabic is now taught in the Madrussa of Calcutta and Hooghly. It is with sincere pleasure therefore that His Honor hears that it is in the contemplation of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to combine with English, Arabic or some other classical language as an obligatory test in languages, for the B. A degree.

5. It is indeed far better that Arabic should be taught to Mahomedans and other Students even as it is now taught in the Madrussa than that it should not be taught at all, and His Honor knows of no more certain means of introducing improvements in the present mode of teaching it than by affording the Arabic Classes the means of learning English simultaneously with their classical studies.—In this view the Lieutenant-Governor regards Captain Lee's proposal as a step in the right direction, and as such he entirely approves of it. The Sanscrit College His Honor observes affords a striking example of what may be done in this way.—There instead of being taught in the antiquated fashion more as a Medium for the acquisition of questionable science than for its own sake. Sanscrit is now taught on rational principles as a classical language in combination with modern English, and it is not improbable that in a few years students will be in a position to compete with those of the Presidency College in all subjects with the additional advantage of possessing that which is both the Key to a critical knowledge of the Vernacular derivation of the classic Sanscrit, and also the most potent instrument for creating a sound popular literature in Bengal and for imparting moral and scientific instruction in an acceptable form to the people. His Honor can see no reason why the Madrussa should not be made as useful in this respect as the Sanscrit College and by the same means.

6. It is true that the Madrussa is not now affiliated to the University, and that consequently according to strict rule, scholarships gained at the entrance examination cannot be held there, but this is a defect which His Honor trusts many soon be held corrected, and which so far as regards the rule requiring scholarship to be held in an affiliated College may be removed at once. The mere existence of such a rule affords to His Honor's mind no reason for neglecting an opportunity of improving the Madrussa so as to enable its students to compete for degrees and honors in the University, or for condemning the institution as useless and mischievous. If the students who have obtained scholarships in the Madrussa wish to hold them in the Presidency College prosecuting their general studies in the classes there and obtaining instruction in Arabic elsewhere they are of course at liberty to do so; but this arrangement cannot be regarded as a substitute for regular course in Arabic studied at the Madrussa combined with instruction in English.

7. The Lieutenant Governor attaches no weight to the objections that have from time to time been made to the Madrussa as an exclusive School for Mahomedans, even in its present exclusive character it maintained, which is by no means necessary. The Government of India have definitively refused to countenance the abolition of an institution which was founded especially for the benefit of Mahomedans, and towards which alone of all our Indian Colleges there exists a feeling of attachment such as Englishmen have for the place of their education. But the improvement of the Madrussa as a school of Arabic learning combined with modern language and science and its maintenance as an institution into which not only Mahomedans but youths of all other creeds may be admitted will be acceptable to the Mahomedans themselves and direct it of all exclusiveness but that which arises from a peculiar bent of study, and which tends only to promote a wholesome emulation.—I have &c.

A. ERDEN, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

—*Id.*

SIND.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.—We have been informed that the Office of the Chief Marine Engineer will be removed on the 1st proximo, from Kurrachee to Kotree, where his presence is urgently required. The remaining steamers which Messrs. Richardson & Duck, through their agent here, are constructing, are rapidly approaching completion, and when ready will be made over to the Indus Flotilla Company, if found to be in accordance with the plans and specifications of the contract entered into between the Company and the Builders. The *Nur Bartle Pree* is now awaiting to be taken over; the alterations and additions ordered by the Company's officers being nearly completed. Messrs. Robson & Co. too, are using every exertion to push on the completion of the barges they have contracted to build, and when these are added to the Company's list of boats, their fleet will have received a good addition.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), June 26.*

THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF BOMBAY.*

(From the Friend of India, June 25.)

ALL who take an interest in the Botany and Economic Products of India, will be grateful to Dr. Birdwood for this *Catalogue*. A somewhat similar work has appeared in Madras, but this is much fuller and is not confined to mere Presidency, though it gives the fullest details of Bombay. Dr. Birdwood is in charge of the Bombay Museum, which, largely created by the energy and science of the late Dr. Baist, finds a temporary abode in the Town Hall until the Victoria Museum building is ready. Prominence is given in the Catalogue to local products, but others, Indian or foreign, are mentioned in their economic order. In the cases corresponding with the Classes of the Catalogue, the upper shelves are occupied by Bombay products, the next below by the products of the rest of India, and the remainder by those of other countries in the order of their proximity to Bombay. We have thus an economic, a topographical and a scientific classification combined, the last being according to the natural system of De Candolle as followed by *Balfour*. Indian drugs are catalogued. This work is the result of six years' collection of notes from all available authorities, and forms a hand-book which other observers might use as a basis. As an example of Dr. Birdwood's method and information, we quote the following, retaining his typography:—

N. O. 11. NELUMBIACEÆ. *Waterbeans.*

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. *Will. Egyptian Lotus, Linn, Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia.

The seed, Pythagorean bean, Coptic bean.

Vernacular. *Kamala, Padma*, Sans. *Kummal, Padum, Ambuj. Kungwel, Lal-kummul*, Hind. *Padmapodoo, Komol, Ponghuj*, Beng. *Neelpitir, Sandla. Kungwel, Kanjeeculla*, Dec. *Tamaray*, Tam. *Yerra-Tamaray, Tellani pudman*, Tel. *Tamara, Bentamara*, Mal. *Nelun*, Cey. *Baktakoobtee, Neelupir* ? Pers.

Habitate. India, Persia, Ceylon, Siam, Cochin-China, the Philippines, and Moluccas (except Amboyna), China, Japan.

Remarks. The flower is the Lotus of the ancient monuments of Egypt and India. It is now extinct in Egypt. It is strange that the ancient books of the Hindoos, according to Wilford (Asiat. Res., Vol. II. No. XIII.), place the source of the White Nile in the *Padmawan* or Sacred-lily Lake, and that Speke should have found the Nyanza so covered with Water-lilies that one might walk across it on their leaves. This Lotus must be distinguished from two other plants of the same name known to the ancients, viz. the herb *Malitolus officinalis*; and the Lotus of the Lotophagi, by some thought to be the fruit of *Zizyphus Lotus* (*Desfontaines*), allied to the *Bair* or *Boree* of India, and by Munby with greater reason, that of *Nitraria tridentata*. Pliny says the Lotus of the Lotophagi is the "Celtis" (*Celtis australis*, Linn.) "which has been naturalized in Italy," but he is wrong, as proved by *Fee*. Sprengel also, probably misled by Pliny, refers the lotos of Theophrastus (not his lotos aiguphos) to *C. australis*, for six trees of which with the estate on which they stood, Cneius Domitius offered L. Crassus 10,000,000 sesterces, and without the trees he refused to buy the estate. The mystic Lotus is sacred to Laskmi the wife of Vishnoo, who is hence often called *Kamala*.

The work contains valuable appendices, in which we have detailed agricultural statistics of the Western Presidency, such as we should like to collect for all India, only that in Bengal the Permanent Settlement renders their collection almost as difficult as it has been found in Great Britain. We give the results re-arranged and condensed, in begahs—

Principal products.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Jowaree	756657	741718	2709269	1233852
Bajree	794856	882318	2553266	2522294
Wheat	343918	381345	763806	823264
Rice	217389	207826	393175	403922
Gram	97569	199721	493128	485225
Linseed	143712	181092	53624	72080
Hemp and Flax	2935	3556	31609	31951
Sugar-Cane	18396	18489	57255	55481
Cotton	531962	640347	496830	556995
Tobacco	28983	26529	39331	41471
Indigo	24269	28579		
Salt Pans	1881	1881		
Fallow or Grass	490651	413326		

Adding other crops, and pulses and cereals with native names unfamiliar to us, we have the total extent under "principal products" in Bombay in 1859-60:—

	Begahs.
Northern Division	43,86,712
Southern do.	1,21,54,749

It is annoying that while in the Northern Division acres as well as begahs are given in most cases, it is impossible in the Southern Division to say whether the figures mean acres or begahs, but we have taken them as the latter. In Madras we find that in the same year 1859-60, there were—

	Acres.
Under Sugar Cane	40,904
Do. Cotton	996,658
Do. Indigo	165,002

Tables are given showing the mean temperature for ten years in the principal cities and station, marking especially the cotton districts; and also the mean monthly rain-fall. At the Colaba Observatory the mean annual fall for nine years has been 63-8 inches. In the best cotton district, Dharwar, it has been 31-39, and in Surat 34·15. All the Governments in India, except that of Bengal, have splendid materials for a collection of Agricultural Statistics which ought to be published annually.

* Catalogue of the Economic Products of the Presidency of Bombay; being a Catalogue of the Government Central Museum. Division I.—Rice Produce (vegetable.) Compiled by Assistant Surgeon Birdwood, M.D., Olim Pres. Asst. Sec. Med. Beg. Instr. Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum; Officiating Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College; Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India. Bombay: Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Silver Gilt Watches, Open-faced and Hunting Silver Watches, Gold and Pearl Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger Rings, Clocks, Time-pieces, 100 Dozens of Gledstane and Cuninghame & Co.'s Port Wine, Gosnell's Soaps and perfumery consisting of Family Brown Soap, Naples do., Navy Toilet do., Verbina do., Real Old Windsor do., Toilet Soap in boxes of half dozen each, Jockey Club, assorted Perfumes, Bouquets, superior Bandoline, Cibrate of Magnesia, assorted Essence in Parian Vases, Toilet Cases, Hair and Nail Brushes, Essence of Peppermint, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HAJEE AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(Without Reserve.)

On WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hajee Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 7th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloth, Gauze, 5 Cases Dorrahs, 3 Cases of Cashmeres, 1 Case Mace, 2 Casks assorted Screws, 1 Case of Files, 4 Casks Iron Kettles, Wooden Furniture, 40 Dozen Beer, 6 Dozen Sherry and Claret, 20 Cases Holland Gin in Cases of Flasks, and sundry other fancy articles.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY the 13th instant 1863, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee and on account, and at the risk of the Mortgager, all that Piece of Ground forming a part of an Oart called Kudwadi, with three several Chawls or ranges of buildings, and a Bungalow, standir g thereon, situate without the Fort, at or near Gaywady, or Cavel Road, admeasuring 1,051-4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and the said three Chawls and Bungalow are respectively assessed under the Nos. 11, 12 and 13, and the said Piece of Ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 240, and is bounded as follows, on the East partly by the House of Mariam De Almeida, partly by a passage forming a part of the said piece of ground and partly by a vacant ground of Pedro Feleciano De Sodza, on the West and South by the Oart belonging the Cooperlol Catherina [illegible] Sodza, and on the North by the Oart belonging to Dhoj Miguel Pereira. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Richard Saunders, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 7, Military Square, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrless & Co., of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Genis' and ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready made Fur and Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL

Fancy Gold Breastpins.

Gold Bracelets and Earrings.

Gold Necklets.

Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence behind Bhoolaswar opposite the Portuguese Church, the Household furniture, &c. of Dr. Sudanund Chintoon Josey deceased.

Particulars will be published in to-morrow's paper, and on view from to-morrow Wednesday the 8th instant.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:—

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Rainch Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers by Adams.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at large discount will be made.

Bombay, 7th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 7th July at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, belonging to Sorabjee Ardaseer and Shapoorjee Ardaseer—

No. 1, a Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate at Barber Lane, within the Fort walls of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 256, containing by admeasurement 66 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, and was formerly of Merwanjee Nowrojee, on or towards the south by the said Barber Lane, on or towards the east by a passage and the house of Cursetjee Shapoorjee Mehta, and was formerly of Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the west by the house of Nawabbee, the daughter of Nusserwanjee Patroo Bruceen, and was formerly of Fakir Rustomjee. The said piece of land is subject to the payment of Rs. 3-8, being the annual ground rent to the Fazendar Muccoodjee Gezett's representative, Crustan Muccoodjee, or any other Fazendar for the time being, and is also to the Collector of Land Revenue at Rs. 1-1-1 per year.

The plan of the said premises and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Mr. Kury Meadow Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneer three days before the sale.

The said premises may be viewed any day between the hours of 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on application to the Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built double seated Brougham with a pair of good going Bay Horses and Harness complete.—Price Rs. 2,000.

1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.

A Travelling Gharry in good order.

An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each, price Rs. 18 per case.

Good Sherry in quarts at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case, Rs. 25 per case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Folio and Demy sizes.

Calf bound Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.

Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beaucella" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian Climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th July 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentione in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 38	8 45	10 0	...	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... ,,	10 27	10 19	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Wasalla ..... ,,	...	11 29	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42½	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 59	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55½	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 29	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTTOOLA ..... Dep.	...	6 36	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90¼	Nandore ..... ,,	...	7 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Decolaee for Nassick ..... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... ,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... ,,	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul ..... ,,	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271½	Warrungaum ..... ,,	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282½	Nargaum ..... ,,	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295½	MULKAPORE ... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlaspoor ..... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Narel ..... ,,	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62½	Dyolee ..... ,,	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7¾	Lanawlee ..... ,,	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
9¾	Kirkulla ..... ,,	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9¾	Tullingaum ..... ,,	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kirkee ..... ,,	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11¾	POOSA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POOSA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13½	Goorolee ..... ,,	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14½	Kheirgaum ..... ,,	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15½	PEDU ..... ,,	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Dadur ..... ,,	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17½	Mahim ..... ,,	...	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	11 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33½	Byculla ..... ,,	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35½	Bomb